Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign agriculture circular

horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FHORT 1-82
July 1982

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

SUMMARY

Earnings from U.S. horticultural exports during the October-May period of fiscal year (FY) 1982 lagged 7 percent behind earnings from the comparable period of FY 1981. Significant reductions in the export of fresh noncitrus fruit and prepared fruit as well as tree nuts and alcoholic beverages more than offset increases in the fresh and prepared vegetable categories. May 1982 exports, which were down 6 percent from the previous May, showed little change from the trend of previous months.

October-May exports of fresh non-citrus fruit declined largely because of a reduction in shipments of apples and avocados. U.S. apple exports to markets in the Far East, notably Taiwan were substantially below year-ago levels. The decline in avocado shipments was attributed to increased Israeli competition in the European Community, as Israel's 1981 avocado crop rebounded from the failure of 1980.

EC processing subsidies, a strong U.S. dollar, and the economic recession in Europe served to reduce U.S. exports of prepared fruit (principally canned peaches, fruit cocktail and raisins) to the European Community during the first 8 months of FY 1982. U.S. raisin exports were further diminished by intense Turkish competition.

For further information on items in this circular contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, Telephone (202) 447-6590.

779722

Summary

A worldwide surplus reduced almond prices during the 1981 marketing season. Although U.S. almond export volume dropped only slightly, earnings were well below the level achieved during the comparable period of the previous fiscal year. An upswing in U.S. walnut exports, the result of a poor 1981 French crop, failed to compensate for the decline and total U.S. tree nut exports lagged behind the October-May period of FY 1981.

In contrast, U.S. exports of fresh and prepared vegetables rose during the October-May period of FY 1982. A large portion of the increase was destined for Japan, as U.S. onions were needed to supplement the Japanese shortage, and canned corn exports continued an upward trend fostered by market development.

Recent relaxation of import restrictions in Indonesia, the Philippines, Switzerland and Ecuador could favor U.S. exporters of horticultural products. Plant protection regulations for cherries have been relaxed in Japan and South Korea. The market for onions in Japan is not expected to be good during the 1982 season. Exhibitors are invited to register for a U.S. food display in Manila and for the first U.S. National food show in Atlanta.

Southern Hemisphere citrus production is forecast at nearly 14 million metric tons 1/, 7 percent above last year's output. Fresh citrus exports from these countries could exceed 700,000 tons--an increase of 11 percent over last year's shipments. Brazil this season will pass the United States to assume the position of the world's largest producer and processor of oranges. Brazilian processors could, however, finish the season with a surplus of frozen concentrate orange juice.

In 1981 the United States exported $67 million worth of horticultural products to Venezuela, a gain of 60 percent over the previous year. American exporters are holding on to their enlarged share of this market so far this year.

This is the first issue of a new series of monthly circulars that will provide information on export markets for U.S. horticultural products and review the world production and trade situation for fruit, vegetables, tree nuts and some specialty products. This publication replaces the various circulars on individual commodities that have been published up until now, and in addition will provide new and timely information on foreign market opportunities for horticultural products.

Gilbert E. Sindelar

Gilbert E. Sindelar, Director
Horticultural and Tropical Products
Division

1/ All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton 2,204.62 lbs., and 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Indonesia has established a special tariff category (tariff no. 20.20.152) and a reduced import duty for tomato paste in containers of 4 kilograms net or more, to be used in the production of western-style catsup. The import duty for this product has been lowered from approximately $1.15 per kg. to 25 percent ad valorem. A 10 percent import surtax replaces a surtax of $0.62 per kg. This reduction in the duty and surtax may open opportunities for sales of high quality paste from the United States. The People's Republic of China and Taiwan have been the major sources of Indonesia's imports.

--The Central Bank of the Philippines has relaxed foreign exchange restrictions on an array of fresh and processed horticultural products. This action should enhance prospects for increased U.S. fruit and vegetable exports to the Philippines. Under the Bank's new procedures, authorized agent banks may sell foreign exchange to cover the importation of specified products without prior approval from the Central Bank. Previously, such approval was required. The products affected by these relaxed procedures include fresh celery, lettuce, peppers, frozen peas, dehydrated onions, garlic and potatoes, pickles, baked beans, canned green beans, canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes, sauerkraut, citrus juices, tomato juice, grape juice, tomato sauce and catsup, and jams and jellies.

--Switzerland has implemented a revised licensing system for imports of white wine that enables U.S. wines to compete for a share of the Swiss white wine market. A Swiss importer may obtain an import license for white wine equal to a percentage of the total imports handled in 1974. Prior to 1982, these licenses specified country of origin based on performance in 1974. This effectively excluded imports of U.S. white wines, which do not have an import history. Under the revised licensing system, importers may choose the origin of the wines they import and are no longer bound by country of origin shares. Imports of red wines into Switzerland are also subject to licensing. However, the licenses are issued without restrictions.

The basic annual import quota for white wine in Switzerland is 35,000 hectoliters (in bottles only). On Jan. 1, 1982, the Swiss government issued a supplemental quota of 250,000 hectoliters, to be supplied in bottles or bulk (importer's choice).

Switzerland has been a small but growing market for U.S. wines, and the new licensing system and supplemental quota should spur further growth. In 1981, U.S. exports of grape wine to Switzerland were valued at $770,000, more than double the value exported a year earlier.

--Korea has modified its plant quarantine regulations to provide for the entry of three varieties of U.S. fresh sweet cherries. The cherries must be fumigated and inspected for the control of codling moth. The cherry varieties involved are Bing, Lambert, and Van. Although this action removes a technical obstacle to exports to Korea, fresh cherries remain subject to severe quantitative restrictions.

--Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has approved lower temperatures for fumigating fresh sweet cherries destined for export to Japan from the Pacific Northwest. The new temperature ranges of 6° to 12° Celsius (43-54°F) and 13° to 16°C (55-61°F) should significantly enhance the ability of U.S. exporters to improve the quality of cherries shipped to Japan.

Japan prohibited imports of U.S. cherries prior to 1978 because of the codling moth. Research was initiated in 1972 by USDA's Agricultural Research Laboratory in Yakima, Washington, to develop treatments which would guarantee that no live codling moths would be present in any export shipment. A fumigation treatment using methyl bromide was subsequently developed. This treatment was approved by Japan in 1978, subject to a fumigation temperature of 22°C (71°F), inspection by a Japanese inspector, and a July entry date for imports.

Following additional research, the fumigation temperatures were reduced to 17° to 22°C (63-71°F) in 1980. Although this temperature range was an improvement over the 22°C, it was still sufficiently high to potentially damage the quality of the cherries. Consequently, additional research was carried out on fumigation at temperatures as low as 6°C. This research provided the basis for Japan's acceptance of the 6 to 12°C temperature range.

In 1981 U.S. exports of fresh sweet cherries to Japan totalled almost 2,600 tons, valued at $5.3 million.

--On May 13, 1982, Ecuador dropped the barter requirements imposed in February to restrict imports of fresh apples, pears, cherries, grapes, peaches, raisins in packages of one pound or more, dried prunes and wines. However, these products remain subject to very high import duties. These duties are 70 percent ad valorem for pears, cherries, and peaches, 80 percent for apples (plus an import quota), 90 percent for grapes, raisins, and prunes, and 160 percent for wines. In addition, these products are subject to a luxury tax of 30 percent and a prior deposit of 50 percent for 180 days. The value of U.S. exports of these products to Ecuador totaled $1.6 million in 1981.

--Japan's National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations (Zen-noh) has released a notice that prospects are not good for exports of onions to Japan during the 1982 crop year. The notice states that onion exporters to Japan need to take a "cautious attitude" and requests their "cooperation and understanding." According to Zen-noh, oversupply and persistent low prices are expected to prevail in Japan for onions in 1982.

Zen-noh's assessment of market prospects is based on its projection that Japan's onion acreage will increase in 1982, due in part to crop conversion from rice to onions and a prediction of beneficial weather patterns. In 1981, Hokkaido, the main producing area, was hit by severe flooding, and the main island area experienced cold temperatures and drought. As a result, Japan's onion imports more than doubled from 77,000 tons in calendar year 1980 to 205,000 tons in 1981. The United States supplied close to one-half of these 1981 imports. Other major sources included New Zealand, Taiwan, Spain, and the Netherlands.

--Egypt recently banned imports of apples and bananas in order to divert foreign exchange to imports of "essential and necessary commodities." The duration of the ban has not been announced. In the 1980/81 marketing year, the United States exported 71,494 boxes of apples, valued at $1.5 million, to Egypt.

--Colombia, the eighth leading offshore market for U.S. apples, has deepened the tariff preferences favoring imports of Chilean apples. The import duty for Chilean apples has been reduced from 20 percent ad valorem to 11.5 percent, while the duty on U.S. apples remains unchanged at 25.5 percent. This increased preference could adversely affect U.S. apple exports to Colombia. In the past 5 years, U.S. apples have steadily improved their position in the Colombian market. The U.S share of Colombia's imports increased from less than 5 percent prior to 1977 to 45 percent of the estimated 1981 imports of 21,800 tons valued at $14.6 million. Chile supplied most of the remaining imports.

--The Ministry of Agriculture of Trinidad and Tobago recently indicated that there will be increased vigilance over the issuance of import licenses for fresh cabbage and tomatoes to protect domestic production. This appears to mean that issuance of import licenses will be restricted. In 1981, the United States exported 1,099 tons of cabbage and 1,860 tons of tomatoes, valued at $751,000 and $2.3 million respectively, to Trinidad and Tobago.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--Approximately 9,000 grocery retail stores in Japan have signed up to participate in a spring/summer promotion titled "California Peach Adventure" sponsored by the California Cling Peach Advisory Board in cooperation with FAS. The promotion program is targeted toward both consumers and retailers. Consumers must send in postcards answering questions about California cling peaches and fruit cocktail and the retailers must build displays and send in photos to qualify for prizes. Prizes include five free trips to California with hot air balloon rides in the Napa Valley, gift sets of Wente Blanc De Blanc and Zinfandel wines, and California Peach Adventure T-shirts.

The California Cling Peach Advisory Board has already printed 15,000 posters, 2,000,000 consumer handouts and 18,000 retail store handouts for the promotion. The largest Japanese supermarket chain will join in the Peach Adventure campaign and will also conduct a national program of its own featuring California cling peaches, ice cream and yogurt (in cooperation with one of the major dairy companies). The largest chain on Hokkaido (the home of the Japanese National Hot Air Balloon contests) has arranged a one-hour television show on hot air balloons. During this show, the TV station will use a tape on balloon rides in Napa Valley and commercials featuring cling peaches and fruit cocktail. Another firm has arranged for over 500 30-second television spots featuring California cling peaches and fruit cocktail during the campaign period.

Japan is the largest offshore market for U.S. canned peaches and the second leading offshore market, after West Germany, for U.S. fruit cocktail. In 1980/81, U.S. exports of these products to Japan were valued at $11.4 million.

--The California Cling Peach Advisory Board is also expanding its promotional activities in Taiwan. California cling peaches and fruit cocktail will be included in an American Living Festival to be held August 15 to August 31 in the largest department store chain in Taiwan. The Board will provide store demonstrators to serve samples of cling peaches and cocktail. Prizes will be awarded to the stores with the best displays of those products.

During the same period, ten bakery outlets with coffee shops will hold an American Pastry Festival featuring California cling peaches. The Board will provide posters and decorating material for this event.

Taiwan purchased almost $1 million worth of U.S. canned peaches and fruit cocktail in 1980/81.

--The Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association, Inc., (FNGA), in cooperation with the State of Florida and FAS, has a major indoor exhibit of tropical ornamental foliage at Floriade 82, a major international horticulture event in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The exhibit has already won five awards, including a gold medal for design arrangement, during the first rounds of worldwide competition.

The U.S./Florida exhibit is the largest of the permanent interior displays, creating the central focal point in a huge indoor exhibition hall. The 3,000 square-foot display features an observation deck, a multilevel rock waterfall cascading into a recirculating pool, all surrounded by lush foliage and specimen tropical trees, many never before seen by Europeans.

Floriade 82, which is being held in a 125-acre park in Amsterdam, opened in April and runs through early October. It is a showcase for the world's nursery trade, featuring foliage displays and exhibits from France, Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Spain and other countries. The U.S./Florida exhibit is the only display in the indoor exhibition hall not from the Netherlands.

FNGA's participation in Floriade 82 is an outgrowth of its survey of the European market for tropical ornamental foliage conducted in cooperation with FAS in 1981. This survey revealed substantial interest by European buyers in Florida-grown tropical foliage plants.

--The wine-tasting program initiated in 1980 by the Wine Institute, in cooperation with FAS, continues to fulfill its role of heightening awareness in export markets of the quality and value of American wines. In February, a tasting featuring 41 U.S. wineries was held in Toronto, Canada. It was attended by over 500 members of the press, hotel and restaurant trade, and the staff of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. A tasting on April 26 in Brussels, Belgium attracted approximately 200 people, including importers and wholesalers, retailers, hotel and restaurant managers, the press, and local officials. About 200 trade and press representatives also attended a tasting

in London on May 27. They sampled the wines of 25 U.S. wineries displayed by 12 importers. Fifty-two U.S. wineries exhibited their products at a tasting on June 16 at the U.S. Ambassador's residence in Paris. Approximately 200 people attended. They included importers, wholesalers, restaurant owners, and representatives of the food and beverage press.

--U.S. canned corn exports to Japan surged to a record 32,673 metric tons, valued at $25.3 million in calendar year 1981. This was approximately double the volume and value exported a year earlier. The increasing popularity of U.S. canned corn in Japan reflects changing dietary habits in that country, heightened awareness of the quality U.S. product, and effective promotional programs by U.S. exporters. Three U.S. firms are active participants in the FAS export incentive program for canned corn. This program is designed to stimulate retail promotion activities.

--A U.S. Foods Product Display, sponsored by FAS, will be held in Manila, Philippines, on Dec. 2-3, 1982. The participation fee is $200. While representation is not required, each participant is urged to be represented by either an agent or a company official. Additional information can be obtained from Levi L. Turner, Export Promotion Division, Room 4945 South Building, FAS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, telephone (202) 447-7787.

--The first national food show ever held in the United States will take place in Atlanta, Georgia, May 17-19, 1983. The National Food and Agriculture Exposition, sponsored jointly by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) and FAS, will be located at the Georgia World Congress Center. The Center houses one of the largest single-level exhibition halls in the nation. Exhibitor participation at the exposition is limitied to U.S. exporters and U.S. firms interested in exploring export potentials. Only buyers from overseas are invited to attend. The Exposition is not open to U.S. buyers or the general public. Firms interested in participating in, or gaining more information about, the Exposition should contact: NASDA National Food Agriculture Exposition, 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; telephone (202) 628-1566.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Australia's 1982 sultana crop is now estimated at 81,300 metric tons, 57 percent above the 1981 level. Australia has allocated 56,000 tons for the export market--nearly double actual 1981 exports of 29,352 tons. The quality or this year's crop of sultanas is very good. About 75 percent is being graded 4-crown and 5-crown, with most of the remainder falling in the 3-crown grade. The 1981 crop was predominately 2-crown and 3-crown grades.

Because of the excellent quality, this year's crop has found ready markets and so far has been able to command a large preminum over Greek fruit in Europe. Through mid-May, exports totaled somewhat over 34,000 tons, with about half sold to Western Europe. Canada had taken more than 9,000 tons, and good sales were also made to Japan and other smaller traditional markets.

--On June 9, Argentina raised the tax credit (reembolso) on exports of concentrate fruit juices, canned fruit, dried apples and pears, wine and cider from 5 percent to 10 percent of the f.o.b. value of these products. On the same date, a tax credit of 5 percent was established for dehydrated garlic and other dehydrated vegetables. These actions followed a 17 percent devaluation of the Argentine peso, which was effective on May 5. The peso was devalued by an additional 27 percent on July 6.

--Potato production in 1982 for selected countries (United States, Canada, Japan, and the European Community) is forecast at 54,188,000 tons, down 0.5 percent from the 1981 level, when unusually high yields were obtained in several of these countries. Estimated potato area in 1982 for these countries increased 2 percent to 1,895,000 hectares. U.S. production is forecast at 15.65 million tons, 3 percent greater than last year and the highest level since 1978.

Plantings in the European Community are up nearly 1 percent in 1982 to 1,134,000 hectares, but production is forecast to be down 3 percent to 32,567,000 tons, as high 1981 yields in Denmark, France, West Germany, and the Netherlands are not expected to be repeated. This, combined with reduced U.K. area and production to control surpluses and slightly smaller Greek production, will result in smaller EC production despite greater planted area.

Area planted in Canada is expected to increase nearly 2 percent despite higher stock levels than a year ago and lower spring prices. Slightly over 110,000 hectares are estimated to have been planted, but better-than-average growing conditions will be needed in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to match last year's yields. Early season growing conditons are better this year than last in Quebec and Ontario, so production there is expected to be higher. In total, Canadian production for 1982 is forecast at 2,536,000 tons, down less than 1 percent. Potato area in Japan is estimated down less than 1 percent to 125,000 hectares. However, production is forecast at 3,435,000 tons, up 11 percent from the weather-reduced crop of 1981.

--In 1981, U.S. exports of frozen french fried potatoes reached a record 39,332 metric tons, valued at $27.2 million, 18 percent greater than 1980 shipments of 33,261 tons and more than double the 1978 export level. The rapid expansion in the frozen french fry export market is attributed to the strong demand from Japan's western-style fast food industry. Japan accounted for 30,217 tons ($20.6 million), or three-fourths of 1981 exports. According to Japan's trade data, the United States captured 69 percent of the Japanese frozen potato import market in 1981, with Canada supplying most of the remainder. Other major export markets for U.S. french fries are Hong Kong, Singapore, Venezuela, the Netherlands Antilles, Trinidad-Tobago and Mexico.

--South Korea's canned mushroom exports declined to 9,576 metric tons, drained weight, in 1981, down 19 percent from 1980 and less than half of 1979 exports. Exports to the United States decreased from 7,722 tons in 1980 to 4,008 tons in 1981. South Korea is increasingly becoming unable to compete with low-priced canned mushroom exports from China. Rising import barriers in principal market countries have also taken their toll.

Canned mushroom exports continued to decline in 1982. Through April, exports totalled only 2,001 tons, compared to 3,111 tons in January-April 1981. Production of mushrooms has declined along with the drop in canned mushroom exports, but some of the slack has been taken up by increased fresh mushroom sales on the domestic market, mostly to the hotel and restaurant trade.

--Production of tomatoes for processing in five European countries, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, is forecast at 5,632,000 metric tons for 1982, up 7 percent from last year. Area planted in those countries is estimated to have increased by 1 percent to 147,000 hectares. Production is expected to rise in Portugal, Italy and France. In Portugal, irrigation water supplies are adequate this year following drought-reduced supplies last year. Production is forecast at 470,000 tons, more than a third larger than last year.

Italian production in 1982 is forecast at 3.3 million tons, up more than 15 percent from last year's heat-damaged crop. Production in France is forecast to rise 1 percent to 402,000 tons because of a 3-percent increase in area planted. Unfavorable weather in Greece, including flooding in the high-yielding plains of Kopais and Domokos in the central area, are expected to cause production to drop 16-percent to 1 million tons. Observers say production in Spain will decline another 4 percent to 460,000 tons in 1982 as a result of irrigation water shortages in some areas, higher water fees in the Estremadura area (the leading tomato paste producing area) and lower-than-expected prices.

--Exports of flowers from Colombia in 1981 amounted to 38,000 tons, valued at $100 million, up from 36,000 tons and $90 million in 1980. The United States was the destination for 73 percent of the flower exports, with the remainder going to some three dozen countries, of which the major ones were West Germany (9 percent), Argentina (8 percent), and the United Kingdom (4 percent). Flower exports in 1982 are forecast to increase by 5 percent.

In 1981, U.S. cut flower imports from Colombia totaled 657 million blooms, of which carnations represented 71 percent, roses 9 percent and pompons 6 percent. According to the Federal-State Market News Service, U.S. imports of Colombian cut flowers through May of this year totalled 323 million blooms, up 5.5 percent from January-May 1981 imports. Carnation imports were up only 1.6 percent, but imports of roses increased 18 percent and pompon imports grew by 25 percent.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CITRUS SITUATION

WORLD SUMMARY

World citrus trade in 1981/82 is forecast at 6.75 million metric tons, more than 400,000 tons above a year earlier. The increase is largely attributed to heavier exports by Mediterranean Basin countries, especially Spain and Greece. Increased export volume in 1981/82 is also anticipated for all major producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere. Citrus production in the

major producing countries of the world is expected to total nearly 44 million tons during the 1981/82 season, down from 45 million tons a year earlier. Reduced output in the Northern Hemisphere is responsible for most of the decline. Most of the shortfall occurred in the United States, where freezes in Florida during January severely damaged orange, tangerine and grapefruit groves. The current forecast for citrus production in the Southern Hemisphere is nearly 14 million tons, 7 percent higher than the 1980/81 volume. Brazil is again expected to harvest a record crop of oranges. Initial estimates for the 1982 season point to larger citrus crops in Chile, South Africa and Uruguay.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Argentine citrus exports are expected to increase sharply in 1982 despite a smaller crop outturn. In recent years, an overvalued peso tended to cap citrus export volume. The large peso devaluations of 1981 and early 1982, however, have greatly improved the competitiveness of Argentine citrus in world markets.

Citrus exports in 1982, are forecast at a record 80,000 tons, nearly 30,000 tons above last year. Eighty percent of total export shipments in 1982 will be destined for the EC, with the remainder going to East Europe and the Middle East. The Netherlands continues to be Argentina's most important export market for oranges and grapefruit, while Czechoslovakia emerged last year as the number one purchaser of Argentine lemons. The EC's recent ban on the importation of Argentine products did not significantly disrupt citrus export flow in 1982.

Citrus imports in 1981, supplied mostly by Brazil and Mexico, reached only 8,500 tons, compared to 26,000 tons in 1980. Only minor citrus imports are anticipated in 1982.

Processors are expected to take close to 330,000 tons of citrus in 1982. Exports of juice concentrate in 1982 are expected to increase to 12,700 tons including 8,000 tons of concentrated lemon juice.

The Australian citrus industry is looking forward to a substantially larger crop outturn in 1982 over a year earlier despite freeze losses in early June. Supplies of export-grade fruit continue to be regarded as ample and an upswing in export sales is anticipated. This is particularly true of oranges, which are expected to account for nearly 80 percent of the 41,000 tons of total fresh citrus exports forecast for the 1982 season.

Singapore and New Zealand continue to be the dominant export markets for Australian citrus. While the potential for growth in exports to Singapore appears favorable, Australian exporters are concerned over New Zealand. The large number of trees planted during the late 1970's, will soon boost New Zealand's production and more than likely reduce its import requirements. In an effort to develop other export outlets, Australia is focusing its attention on Pacific Rim countries such as Hong Kong and Malaysia. Australia also places high priority on promoting sales of oranges and tangerines to the Middle East, particularly Kuwait, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia.

The 1982 shipping season now underway is further bolstered by the prospect of Australian citrus gaining entry into the Japanese market. Heretofore, the Japanese government prohibited the importation of Australian citrus because of the presence of the Queensland fruit fly. Japan recently announced the lifting of the import ban on properly treated oranges, effective June 1, 1982. Australia reportedly intends to ship 3,000-4,000 tons of top-grade oranges to Japan in 1982. Australian shipments will not alter Japan's overall annual import quota, set at 77,000 tons for the year beginning April 1982.

The consumption of fresh citrus by the Australian processing industry in 1981 is estimated at 251,000 tons, 23 percent below 1980. A larger orange crop will allow a substantial increase in the quantity of oranges processed in 1982. Stocks of lemon and grapefruit concentrate, however, remain high, resulting in weakened processor demand for grapefruit and lemons in 1982.

Brazil will displace the United States as the world's largest producer of oranges in 1982. Total crop outturn is now forecast at a record 10.3 million tons, 10 percent above a year earlier. Key factors responsible for this increased production were favorable weather in major growing areas, continued expansion in the number of bearing trees, and excellent grove care given in response to the attractive prices received in 1981.

Brazil's ability to absorb a steadily increasing orange supply is tied directly to its success in exporting output of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). Close to 70 percent of Brazil's total 1982 orange crop will be utilized in the manufacture of this product. Growth in Brazil's productive capacity, however, is outpacing the expansion in world demand for FCOJ. The inability to move export availabilities of FCOJ translates into burdensome stock accumulation and, ultimately to growers, an oversupply of oranges.

Last year, the Brazilian juice industry had initially faced the prospect of an excessive buildup of FCOJ stocks from the processing of the 1981 orange crop. This, however, did not materialize as a result of heavy sales following the Florida freeze in January 1982. These additional and unanticipated sales pushed Brazilian exports of FCOJ in marketing year 1981 (beginning July 1) to a record 550,000 tons. Stock expansion beyond necessary reserve levels was held to a minimum.

In recent months, Brazil has attempted to formulate a stabilization plan that would protect grower interests and, at the same time, insures the orderly marketing of this year's FCOJ production. The processing industry initiated its 1982 purchasing program in June at a price roughly equivalent to $1.65 per 90 pound box of oranges. This is close to $0.50/box less than Brazilian growers received for the 1981 crop, and is only 65 percent of what growers had sought. Lower grade, early season fruit is priced at a substantial discount. In response to the juice industry's attempt to match FCOJ output to marketable quantities, it appears certain that a larger-than-normal percentage of early season fruit will go unharvested. Current orange prices will allow only the efficient producers to recover a modest profit in 1982, and will certainly act as a disincentive to further expansion in orange production.

Complimenting the orange price adjustments, the Brazilian government announced several changes in its FCOJ export marketing policy. A global export quota has been established for the year beginning June 1. It is expected that the total quota will fall in the 400,000-440,000 ton range and will be subject to periodic adjustment as the year progresses. Quotas have been assigned to individual exporters based on recent market shares. Exports of FCOJ to new markets are not part of the quota system, nor are shipments of single strength juice. The minimum export price of $1,100 per ton established last year will continue for new season export registrations. Brazil's export tax on FCOJ was reduced from 10 percent to 1 percent.

An assessment of Brazilian supply and demand for FCOJ in 1982 must focus on the state of Sao Paulo, which accounts for 80 percent of the country's total orange crop and virtually all of Brazil's production of FCOJ. As shown in the table below, the amount of fruit processed in 1982 is expected to increase to 168 million boxes (6.85 million tons). Brazilian efforts to expand both domestic consumption and exports of fresh oranges as a means of reducing the quantity of fruit left for processing are expected to meet with some success in 1982. In addition, some 5-10 million boxes of early season fruit, which could have been available for processing, will go unharvested. Larger beginning inventories, together with a heavier orange processing volume, will produce a record FCOJ availability of 630,000 tons in the 1982 season, despite a projected drop in the average industrial juice yield. Exports of FCOJ during the 1982 shipping season starting July 1 are forecast at 520,000 tons, assuming the 400,000-ton export quota set for 1982 will be revised upward later in the year. Even with this higher export figure, carry-out stocks for 1982 are expected to be more than double last year's level.

SAO PAULO: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGES AND FCOJ, 1980-82

	Season 1/		
	1980	1981 Prelim.	1982 Forecast
ORANGES	--------Million boxes 3/-------		
Production 2/	170	180	205
Fresh Consumption	33	27	35
Fresh Exports	2	1	2
Processed	135	152	168
FCOJ--65° BRIX	--------1,000 Metric Tons 4/---		
Beginning Stocks	62	38	42
Production	479	570	588
Domestic Consumption	16	16	16
Exports	487	550	520
Ending Stocks (June 30)	38	42	94
FCOJ yield (kg/box of oranges	3.55	3.75	3.50

1/ Harvest and processing begins in late April or early May. The marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1 of each year indicated. 2/ Includes 3 to 8 million boxes of tangerines and tangors. 3/ 40.8 kg or 90 lbs. 4/ One metric ton of 65° brix equals 344.8 gallons of 42° brix concentrate.

The outlook for Brazil's orange crop and FCOJ production in 1983 and the mid-1980's calls for a more moderate rate of growth than experienced in the past decade. Brazilian processors now have the capacity to produce as much as 700,000 to 750,000 tons of concentrate per season. World demand for Brazil's FCOJ, however, will be a limiting factor on production. A supply management program must emerge as an essential ingredient in Brazil's marketing strategy if disruptive price swings are to be avoided.

Growers have already begun to reduce inputs into grove maintenance as a means of confronting lower orange prices. This will temper the positive impact in 1983 of an increase in bearing tree numbers and improved yields from the maturation of young trees. In the longer term, Brazil's citrus industry will continue along its current expansionary phase. While this growth may not follow a steady, continuous pattern, it will move in tandem with developing export opportunities for FCOJ.

Citrus production in South Africa and Swaziland during 1982 is forecast at 745,000 tons, up 2.5 percent over last year. Early crop indications point to excellent supplies of export grade fruit. A noticeable improvement in fruit appearance is expected, as the crop has experienced less wind and hail damage than in 1981.

The South African Citrus Board continues to promote export sales of fresh citrus actively, concentrating on the United Kingdom and other West European markets. Despite improved availability and the export sales efforts of the Citrus Board, 1982 exports are estimated at no more than 462,000 tons, only slightly ahead of last year. Progress in developing export volume and, therefore, maintaining grower returns at acceptable levels is proving to be difficult this year, particularly for grapefruit and to a lesser extent lemons. Production of both crops is increasing rapidly as recent plantings are entering their bearing stage. In an attempt to alleviate what the Citrus Board considers a troublesome surplus situation, free supplies are offered to the South African military and charitable organizations, and growers are being urged to utilize grapefruit for cattle feed.

The Citrus Board projects fresh citrus exports in 1990 at 500,000 tons. This is based on the anticipation of an average annual growth rate for exports of 2-3 percent for the balance of the decade. South Africa plans to achieve this goal through a steady expansion in orange shipments, which account for 75 percent of total citrus exports. Exports of lemons and pink grapefruit are likely to increase significantly, while additional export potential for white grapefruit appears limited. The first commercial export shipment of the Star Ruby grapefruit variety is expected during the 1982 season. South Africa is looking to Europe and Canada in order to increase exports of this grapefruit variety quickly.

CITRUS JUICE TRADE

The United States and Brazil stand out as the two key participants in the world's citrus juice trade. Brazilian FCOJ makes up roughly three-fourths of global movement of this product. The United States, on the other hand, is the largest single importing country of FCOJ and is by far the most important exporter of frozen concentrate grapefruit juice (FCGJ).

According to official trade statistics, Brazilian export shipments of FCOJ during calendar 1981 reached a record 639,046 tons at 65° brix, nearly 240,000 tons above 1980. U.S. imports of FCOJ in 1981 were up sharply in response to the January 1981 freeze in Florida. As shown in the table below, U.S. imports of FCOJ in 1981, in terms of single-strength equivalency, jumped to 230 million gallons (165,400 tons at 65° brix). Ninety-five percent of total U.S. FCOJ imports originated in Brazil. Other important markets in Europe and Canada also imported larger amounts in 1981. In addition to imports of FCOJ, U.S. orange juice supplies were supplemented by the importation of a record quantity of unconcentrated orange juice. Although relatively small in comparison to total volume, imports of unconcentrated orange juice, mostly from Mexico, are growing rapidly.

U.S. ORANGE JUICE IMPORTS
(1,000 SINGLE-STRENGTH EQUIVALENT GALLONS) 1/

Country of Origin	1980 Frozen Concentrate	1980 Not Concentrated	1980 Total	1981 Frozen Concentrate	1981 Not Concentrated	1981 Total
Brazil	97,676	---	97,676	2/ 219,273	---	219,276
Mexico	2,171	1,195	3,366	6,960	6,155	13,117
Belize	---	---	---	2,621	---	2,621
Argentina	---	---	---	1,514	---	1,514
Others	167	211	378	32	340	372
Total	100,014	1,406	101,420	230,400	6,495	236,900

--Indicates less than 500 gallons.
1/ Single-strength orange juice (SSOJ) is defined as 11.8° brix. One thousand gallons of SSOJ is equal to 0.718 metric tons of 65° brix concentrate. 2/ Includes some juice delivered to the United States in concentrate form and converted to single-strength juice in bonded warehouses.

Current world demand for FCOJ is showing signs of being somewhat softer than at this time a year ago. This is particularly true in Western Eurpoe due to a large buildup of inventories and the general weakness of European currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. European juice processors are reportedly expanding their product lines to include a wider selection of fruit drinks having less than 100 percent juice content. As a result of the Florida freeze this past January, U.S. FCOJ imports during the first 4 months of 1982 were 70 percent larger than the corresponding period in 1981. These imports have allowed U.S. stocks of FCOJ to be maintained at more than adequate levels. With total Florida processor movement of FCOJ (in terms of soluble solids) through early June of the 1982 processing season running at approximately 10 percent below a year earlier, the outlook for the remainder of 1982 calls for a significantly reduced import flow. Nevertheless, total U.S. imports of FCOJ in 1982 are expected to reach or possibly exceed the 1981 level.

U.S. exports of frozen concentrate grapefruit juice (FCGJ) in calendar 1981 reached 14.2 million single-strength equivalent gallons compared to 12.5 million in 1980. Export flow in 1982 through May was 43 percent above the same period in 1981. While Japan continues to import only minor quantities of U.S. FCOJ, imports of FCGJ have grown in line with the relatively small but steady upward adjustments in Japan's import quota. In 1981, Japan replaced Canada as the leading export market for U.S. FCGJ.

Prepared by David I. Rosenbloom, Telephone (202) 447-2083. Additional information on production estimates may be obtained from Bernadine Baker, Telephone (202) 382-8891

TABLE 1

TOTAL CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1979/80 TO 1981/82 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	243	249	263	174	186	196	37	43	44
Egypt	1,216	1,067	1,033	145	139	131	6	7	7
Gaza 2/	179	152	137	151	118	106	10	18	16
Greece	509	747	945	191	271	367	63	140	146
Israel	1,507	1,322	1,539	872	782	755	545	454	570
Italy	2,930	2,799	2,854	365	256	276	648	653	633
Lebanon	345	315	315	193	180	180	---	---	---
Morocco	1,037	977	983	771	689	710	69	64	49
Spain	2,945	2,963	3,004	1,750	1,622	1,849	225	245	151
Turkey	1,087	1,101	1,129	157	212	247	142	136	135
Subtotal	11,998	11,693	12,202	4,769	4,455	4,817	1,745	1,760	1,751
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Belize	60	64	51	---	---	---	60	64	51
Cuba	388	498	564	205	255	315	20	25	30
Jamaica	73	62	66	6	1	4	28	17	18
Japan	4,311	3,483	3,470	15	18	20	1,329	904	830
Mexico	2,463	2,383	2,482	81	58	55	475	446	450
United States 3/	14,955	13,754	11,179	922	910	825	11,242	10,252	7,725
Subtotal	22,250	20,244	17,810	1,229	1,242	1,219	13,154	11,708	9,104
Total Northern Hemisphere	34,248	31,936	30,012	5,998	5,697	6,036	14,899	13,468	10,855
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	1,478	1,466	1,345	37	52	80	370	350	330
Australia	535	449	485	35	32	41	326	251	265
Brazil	9,682	10,219	11,148	86	67	92	5,590	6,283	6,936
Chile	121	129	135	6	4	6	---	---	---
South Africa 4/	678	727	745	437	458	462	163	185	191
Uruguay	108	109	115	28	28	30	3	3	3
Total Southern Hemisphere	12,602	13,099	13,973	629	641	711	6,452	7,072	7,725
Grand Total	46,850	45,035	43,985	6,627	6,338	6,747	21,351	20,540	18,580

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Exports do not include category, "Other Citrus," which consists of bergamonts, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. 4/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 2

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1979/80 TO 1981/82 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	120	123	131	82	92	97	19	21	21
Egypt	1,050	921	895	144	138	130	5	6	6
Gaza 2/ 3/	150	126	112	128	105	94	6	8	5
Greece	335	527	690	131	159	240	45	118	120
Israel	892	753	912	580	526	510	270	188	274
Italy	1,780	1,735	1,778	136	113	110	346	408	378
Lebanon	225	205	205	125	125	125	---	---	---
Morocco 4/	756	685	676	579	488	501	49	50	35
Spain	1,730	1,693	1,700	862	747	890	115	115	90
Turkey	680	695	700	16	41	50	100	98	98
Subtotal	7,718	7,463	7,799	2,783	2,534	2,747	955	1,012	1,027
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Belize	45	43	31	---	---	---	45	43	31
Cuba	280	360	400	165	200	240	10	10	10
Jamaica	37	33	33	---	---	---	18	8	8
Japan	30	35	34	---	---	---	1	1	1
Mexico	1,630	1,600	1,690	27	11	8	211	210	260
United States 5/	10,979	9,694	7,178	459	418	390	8,919	7,829	5,500
Subtotal	13,001	11,765	9,386	651	629	638	9,204	8,101	5,810
Total Northern Hemisphere	20,719	19,228	17,185	3,434	3,163	3,385	10,159	9,113	6,837
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	704	668	600	8	23	36	130	120	110
Australia	426	352	384	26	25	32	266	214	225
Brazil	8,854	9,302	10,281	80	60	85	5,590	6,283	6,936
Chile	49	54	58	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/ 6/	543	569	577	340	349	353	133	147	150
Uruguay	55	55	58	14	19	21	3	3	3
Total Southern Hemisphere	10,631	11,000	11,958	468	476	527	6,122	6,767	7,424
Grand Total	31,350	30,228	29,143	3,902	3,639	3,912	16,281	15,880	14,261

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Includes tangerines. 3/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 4/ Includes some tangerines. 5/ Includes temples. 6/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 3

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1979/80 TO 1981/82 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1	1	---	---	---
Egypt	98	70	73	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	25	34	39	2	4	7	1	1	1
Israel	51	57	65	13	17	20	14	17	18
Italy	324	320	300	10	4	4	9	14	14
Lebanon	35	40	40	21	20	20	---	---	---
Morocco 3/	267	280	294	190	199	207	10	10	10
Spain	867	901	775	638	625	638	75	95	20
Turkey	155	167	170	30	49	55	13	12	12
Subtotal	1,823	1,870	1,758	905	919	952	122	149	75
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Belize	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cuba	25	26	26	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jamaica	11	4	9	4	---	2	---	---	---
Japan 4/	3,915	3,194	3,113	15	18	20	1,302	883	804
Mexico	180	120	140	19	13	22	---	---	---
United States 5/	511	417	404	20	16	12	295	210	180
Subtotal	4,642	3,761	3,692	58	47	56	1,597	1,093	984
Total Northern Hemisphere	6,465	5,631	5,450	963	966	1,008	1,719	1,242	1,059
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	214	237	220	---	1	2	---	---	---
Australia	31	29	30	7	5	7	4	2	2
Brazil 6/	469	570	572	5	6	6	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	30	30	31	2	2	2	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	744	866	853	14	14	17	4	2	2
Grand Total	7,209	6,497	6,303	977	980	1,025	1,723	1,244	1,061

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. 3/ Clementines only. 4/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids, mainly Hassaku and Iyokan. 5/ Includes tangelos, which in recent years accounted for 44 to 51 percent of combined tangerine and tangelo production. 6/ State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for about one-half of Brazil's tangerine production. The 120,000-330,000 of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange production and processing tables.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 4

LEMONS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1979/80 TO 1981/82 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	37	36	41	27	29	33	4	3	4
Egypt	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza 2/	11	9	9	10	8	8	1	---	---
Greece	144	180	210	58	108	120	15	18	22
Israel	53	42	50	29	26	30	16	9	13
Italy	767	688	720	218	137	160	238	180	190
Lebanon	65	50	50	36	25	25	---	---	---
Morocco	3	2	3	---	---	---	1	---	---
Spain	317	342	500	240	240	310	18	20	25
Turkey	220	210	230	105	111	130	23	20	20
Subtotal	1,618	1,560	1,814	723	684	816	316	250	274
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Belize	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jamaica	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	716	1,096	852	168	179	150	347	703	520
Subtotal	716	1,096	852	168	179	150	347	703	520
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,334	2,656	2,666	891	863	966	663	953	794
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	396	411	390	16	19	27	180	175	170
Australia 3/	48	38	42	1	1	1	35	19	20
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	72	75	77	6	4	6	---	---	---
South Africa	36	51	55	24	32	33	8	15	17
Uruguay	17	18	20	10	6	6	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	569	593	584	57	62	73	223	209	207
Grand Total	2,903	3,249	3,250	948	925	1,039	886	1,162	1,001

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to August-June in the Northern Hemishphere and February-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere harvest occurs entirely in the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Includes small amount of limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States, Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselor and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 5

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1979/80 TO 1981/82 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82
ORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	85	89	89	64	64	65	14	19	19
Egypt	1	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza 2/	18	17	16	13	5	4	3	10	11
Greece	1	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	1
Israel	509	468	510	250	213	195	245	240	265
Italy	4	5	4	1	2	2	---	---	---
Lebanon	20	20	20	11	10	10	---	---	---
Morocco	11	10	10	2	2	2	9	4	4
Spain	9	9	9	5	5	6	2	2	2
Turkey	20	17	18	6	11	12	1	1	1
Subtotal	678	638	680	352	312	296	274	277	303
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Belize	15	21	20	---	---	---	15	21	20
Cuba	58	85	110	40	55	75	10	15	20
Jamaica	22	21	20	---	---	---	9	7	8
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	170	163	120	20	14	7	64	56	30
United States	2,709	2,503	2,676	271	295	270	1,664	1,492	1,500
Subtotal	2,974	2,793	2,946	331	364	352	1,762	1,591	1,578
Total Northern Hemisphere	3,652	3,431	3,626	683	676	648	2,036	1,868	1,881
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	164	150	135	13	9	15	60	55	50
Australia	30	30	29	1	1	1	21	16	18
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 3/	99	107	113	73	77	76	22	23	24
Uruguay	6	6	6	2	1	1	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	299	293	283	89	88	93	103	94	92
Grand Total	3,951	3,724	3,909	772	764	741	2,139	1,962	1,973

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselor and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 6

OTHER CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1979/80 TO 1981/82 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	FORECAST 1981/82
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt 2/	66	74	62	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gaza	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece 3/	4	4	4	---	---	---	2	2	2
Israel	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy 4/	55	51	52	---	---	---	55	51	51
Lebanon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain 5/	22	18	20	5	5	5	15	13	14
Turkey 5/	12	12	11	---	---	---	5	5	4
Subtotal	161	161	151	6	6	6	78	72	72
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Belize	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cuba 2/	25	27	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jamaica 2/	3	4	4	2	1	2	1	2	2
Japan 6/	366	254	323	---	---	---	26	20	25
Mexico 7/	483	500	532	15	20	18	200	180	160
United States 7/	40	44	47	4	2	3	17	18	25
Subtotal	917	829	934	21	23	23	244	220	212
Total Northern Hemisphere	1,078	990	1,085	27	29	29	322	292	284
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil 8/	359	347	295	1	1	1	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	359	347	295	1	1	1	---	---	---
Grand Total	1,437	1,337	1,380	28	30	30	322	292	284

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties. 3/ Citrons and sour oranges. 4/ Mostly bergamots. 5/ Sour oranges. 6/ Summer oranges (natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo). 7/ Limes 8/ Limes, State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for somewhat over one-half of Brazil's lime production.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 7

SELECTED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS: IMPORTS OF FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE (FCOJ), 1978-1981 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS OF 65° BRIX 2/)

IMPORTING COUNTRIES OR REGIONS	YEAR	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: U.S.A.	BRAZIL	ISRAEL	ITALY	MOROCCO	SPAIN	MEXICO	OTHERS	TOTAL
United States	1978	---	100	---	---	---	---	7	1	108
	1979	---	109	---	---	---	---	5	---	115
	1980	---	70	---	---	---	---	2	---	72
	1981	---	157	---	---	---	---	5	3	165
Canada	1978	21	36	---	---	---	---	3	---	59
	1979	25	35	---	---	---	---	2	---	62
	1980	30	33	---	---	---	---	1	---	64
	1981	28	49	---	---	---	---	2	---	79
European Community (EC) 3/	1978	14	84	32	9	9	5	---	7	161
	1979	13	123	27	9	10	5	---	10	197
	1980	15	160	26	7	7	7	--	8	230
Other Western Europe 4/	1978	8	39	6	2	---	1	1	8	65
	1979	8	43	6	2	---	---	---	10	69
	1980	9	50	4	2	---	---	---	---	73
Japan	1978	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	1979	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
	1980	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	1981	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Australia 5/	1978	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
	1979	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
	1980	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5

---Indicates less than 500 metric tons.

1/ 1981 data not available for some countries. 2/ Import data do not specify density of imported juice. Conversions to 65° brix equivalents are USDA estimates. One metric ton of 65° brix concentrate contains 200.84 gallons and is equivalent to 1,393.6 gallons of 11.8° brix single strength juice. 3/ Excludes intra-EC trade, except for imports from Italy. EC import estimates from Israel have been adjusted by USDA. 4/ Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, and Austria. Imports from other countries are mostly transshipments from EC countries. 5/ Years beginning July 1. Data for 1980 include some estimates.

SOURCE: Official trade statistics of importing countries.

TABLE 8

UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES, 1981
(1,000 SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT GALLONS 1/)

Country Or Region Of Destination	ORANGE JUICE: FROZEN CONCENTRATE: Retail Pack 3/	Institutional Pack 4/	Bulk 5/	Conc., Not Frozen	Not Conc.	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE: Conc., Frozen	Conc., Not Frozen	Not Conc.	OTHER CITRUS JUICES 2/: Conc., Frozen	Conc., Not Frozen	Not Conc.
Canada	28,909	2,699	3,684	1,054	2,058	4,829	903	1,607	7,308	312	621
EC											
France	501	261	1,670	43	3,004	77	0	487	1	3	0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	319	719	4,374	833	14	1,362	3	8	405	306	51
Netherlands	1,138	668	8,715	263	27	518	79	0	621	44	0
United Kingdom	1,002	646	376	940	101	1,350	19	63	191	14	36
Other	66	285	1,494	452	47	0	209	369	121	123	8
Total EC	2,026	2,579	16,629	2,531	3,193	3,307	310	927	1,339	490	95
Other Western Europe											
Sweden	1,750	325	1,051	132	0	196	1	0	625	7	0
Norway	257	138	1,251	41	13	142	0	2	0	0	0
Other	145	1,391	398	446	163	550	490	28	45	62	5
Total Other Western Europe	2,152	1,859	2,700	619	176	888	491	30	670	69	5
Other Countries											
Dominican Republic	308	24	829	27	0	13	0	12	130	2	162
United Arab Emirates	2	0	0	4	229	0	0	70	12	0	35
Australia	0	1	16	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	2
Hong Kong	74	115	277	386	121	18	17	34	14	102	74
Israel	0	0	694	0	0	0	0	2	474	1	0
Japan	0	8	308	119	199	4,846	76	229	1,131	41	59
Republic of Korea	6	91	1,697	5	283	11	2	4	2	0	5
Malaysia	3	43	353	602	33	0	0	7	0	7	1
Saudi Arabia	101	108	21	232	1,040	20	48	270	281	28	23
Singapore	24	20	241	350	154	0	2	32	11	9	28
Other	565	1,178	4,921	786	1,594	301	165	426	1,939	326	714
Total Other Countries	1,083	1,588	9,357	2,511	3,653	5,214	310	1,086	3,994	517	1,103
Grand Total	34,170	8,725	32,370	6,715	9,080	14,238	2,014	3,650	13,311	1,388	1,824

---Indicates less than 500 gallons.

1/ Single strenth orange juice (SSOJ) is defined as 11.8° brix. One thousand (1,000) gallons of SSOJ is equal to 238 gallons of 43.4° brix concentrate or 0.718 metric tons of 65° brix concentrate. 2/ Mostly lemon juice. 3/ Containers of less than 32 oz. 4/ Containers of 32 oz., to less than 1 gallon. 5/ Containers of 1 gallon or more.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

HORTICULTURAL MARKETS

VENEZUELA--A GROWING MARKET FOR U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS

Venezuela is the most important market for U.S. agricultural exports in South America. Last year, about two-thirds of Venezuela's $1.3 billion in imports of agricultural products were from the United States, up from a 40 percent share in 1979. U.S. exports of horticultural products to Venezuela totalled $67.4 million last year, a gain of 60 percent over 1980 shipments valued at $42.2 million.

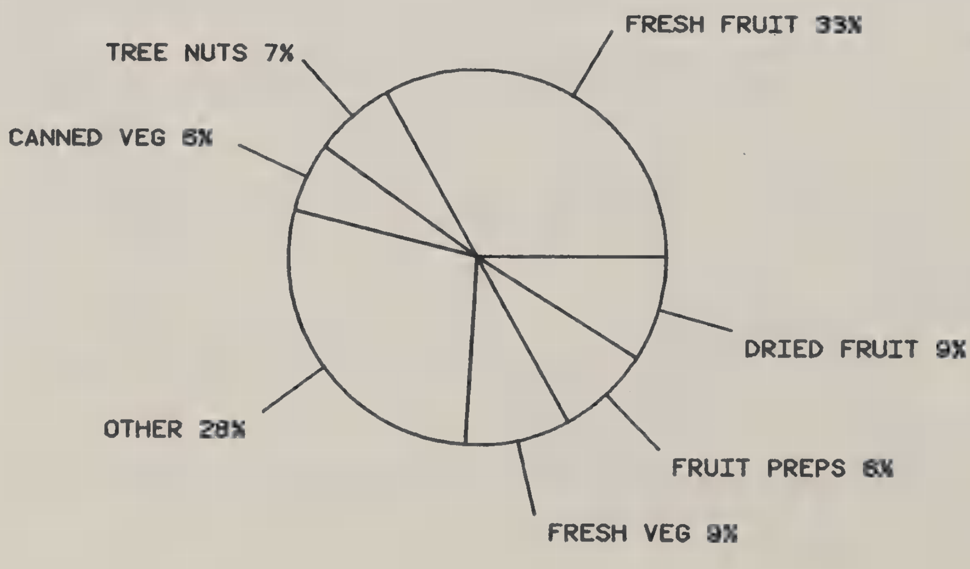
U.S. exports of horticultural products to Venezuela during the early months of 1982 have been able to hold on to their gain, as shipments during January--April totaled $14.8 million, compared with $14.2 million during the corresponding 1981 period.

During 1981, U.S. shipments of fresh fruits to Venezuela more than doubled to $22.4 million, with apples accounting for $15.9 million and pears $4.1 million. Exports of fresh and chilled vegetables also did well, rising from only $281,000 in 1980 to $5.8 million last year, with onions accounting for $3.3 million and garlic $1.7 million. Processed food products also showed good gains, especially in the frozen vegetable category, with french fried potatoes taking a $731,000 share, compared with $278,000 in 1980. Exports of dehydrated vegetable products slipped somewhat in 1981 to $1.8 million, but shipments during the first 4 months of this year have recovered sharply to $1.1 million, reflecting strong demand for dehydrated garlic, onions, and potatoes. Hops and hop extracts, alcholic beverages (mostly wines), frozen vegetables, potato and corn chips and sticks, and citrus fruit juices also should good export performance in 1982.

Venezuela imports more than 40 percent of its food requirements. Being a major oil exporting nation and having ample foreign exchange revenues for the purchase of imported materials, Venezuela is a promising market for U.S. horticultural exports, as rising income levels enable consumers to buy a wider variety of foods.

1981 PERCENT MARKET SHARE OF U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS TO VENEZUELA

****



U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO VENEZUELA

Commodity	1980	1981	1980	1981
	Metric Tons		$1,000	
Fresh fruits.......	17,032	28,031	10,851	22,396
Apples...........	11,869	20,268	7,066	15,863
Pears............	3,686	5,552	2,168	4,083
Prunes & plums...	839	1,715	886	1,908
Canned fruits......	1,317	1,570	1,251	1,718
Dried fruits.......	2,195	2,949	4,679	6,168
Raisins..........	1,194	1,414	2,836	3,399
Prunes...........	783	1,086	1,375	1,837
Frozen fruits......	1,163	779	1,013	868
Fruit juices 1/....	3,628	4,633	1,750	2,045
Citrus 1/........	603	1,075	357	684
Non-citrus 1/....	3,025	3,558	1,393	1,361
Melons.............	93	16	12	12
Other fruit preparations......	3,234	5,004	3,288	5,085
Fresh or chilled vegetables........	219	8,201	281	5,842
Onions...........	2	5,200	2	3,339
Garlic...........	30	979	69	1,706
Canned vegetables..	4,423	3,874	3,447	3,863
Corn.............	1,058	615	713	708
Peas.............	1,054	586	591	376
Frozen vegetables..	794	1,716	765	1,623
FF potatoes......	(344	885	278	731
Dehydrated vegetables........	1,171	791	2,213	1,800
Garlic...........	323	203	947	619
Onions...........	178	244	363	419
Tree nuts..........	1,585	1,854	4,795	4,846
Almonds..........	383	415	1,606	1,355
Walnuts..........	759	862	1,628	1,703
Hops & extracts....	99	159	1,019	1,888
Nursery products...	---	---	1,129	875
Alcholic beverages 1/......	119	357	151	548
Wines 1/.........	76	319	112	514
Other..............	---	---	5,602	7,821
Potato chips & sticks..........	491	337	1,309	1,061
Corn chips & sticks..........	222	252	591	720
Starches, NEC....	583	1,425	521	1,345
Grand Total........	---	---	42,246	67,398

1/ Volume in 1,000 liters.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
APPLES, FRESH JULY 1						
CANADA	4,632	7,751	35,184	60,146	+67	+71
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,135	2,640	19,333	14,603	+24	-24
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	27	---	---	-100
FRANCE	---	141	630	563	***	-11
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	186	224	---	+20
GREECE	---	---	---	28	---	***
IRELAND	195	166	1,180	1,112	-15	-6
NETHERLANDS	487	461	3,871	2,160	-5	-44
UNITED KINGDOM	1,453	1,871	13,438	10,515	+29	-22
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	6,471	4,956	---	-23
NORWAY	---	32	5,188	6,285	***	+21
SWEDEN	107	476	5,475	6,294	+344	+15
OTHER	87	109	1,141	1,615	+26	+42
TOTAL EUROPE	2,329	3,258	37,607	33,753	+40	-10
LATIN AMERICA	1,830	1,759	43,515	40,625	-4	-7
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	645	437	7,227	5,908	-32	-18
HONG KONG	789	894	25,962	18,534	+13	-29
OTHER COUNTRIES	6,892	2,771	138,583	101,441	-60	-27
WORLD TOTAL	17,116	16,869	288,078	260,407	-1	-10
PEARS, FRESH (JULY 1)						
CANADA	1,154	1,909	16,888	23,216	+65	+37
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	1	1,404	723	***	-48
DENMARK	---	---	19	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	448	306	---	-32
NETHERLANDS	---	---	814	329	---	-60
UNITED KINGDOM	---	1	123	88	***	-29
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	289	57	---	-80
NORWAY	---	---	1,409	1,300	---	-8
SWEDEN	---	---	7,246	4,337	---	-40
OTHER	---	---	---	21	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	---	1	10,349	6,438	***	-38
LATIN AMERICA	331	345	11,154	14,305	+4	+28
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	52	81	663	749	+56	+13
HONG KONG	---	---	304	315	---	+4
OTHER COUNTRIES	7	---	5,950	6,262	-100	+5
WORLD TOTAL	1,544	2,337	45,308	51,286	+51	+13
GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	647	1,521	92,248	80,704	+135	-13
TOTAL EC-TEN	1	---	1,030	500	-100	-51
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	6	---	---	-100
DENMARK	---	---	17	---	---	-100
FRANCE	---	---	---	3	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	131	3	---	-98
IRELAND	---	---	46	23	---	-50
NETHERLANDS	---	---	334	127	---	-62
UNITED KINGDOM	1	---	496	344	-100	-31
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	113	92	---	-19
NORWAY	---	---	304	284	---	-7
SWEDEN	---	---	1,394	1,013	---	-27
OTHER	---	---	17	27	---	+60
TOTAL EUROPE	1	---	2,857	1,915	-100	-33
LATIN AMERICA	45	124	5,639	5,375	+173	-5
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	41	112	1,725	1,631	+171	-5
HONG KONG	109	62	8,971	7,158	-43	-20
JAPAN	---	---	1,504	1,316	---	-13
OTHER COUNTRIES	32	77	9,604	12,862	+138	+34
WORLD TOTAL	876	1,896	122,549	110,961	+116	-9

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGES, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	19,651	15,836	113,757	106,403	-19	-6
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,852	1,009	15,609	2,841	-65	-82
BELGIUM-LUX	1,839	640	3,800	669	-65	-82
DENMARK	---	---	96	---	---	-100
FRANCE	54	---	2,841	626	-100	-78
GERMANY, FED. REP	56	---	259	137	-100	-47
ITALY	---	---	14	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	596	352	5,663	1,339	-41	-76
UNITED KINGDOM	307	16	2,936	70	-95	-98
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	188	108	315	172	-43	-45
SWEDEN	303	128	1,307	534	-58	-59
OTHER	---	---	8	57	---	+595
TOTAL EUROPE	3,343	1,244	17,240	3,604	-63	-79
LATIN AMERICA	46	32	922	201	-30	-78
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	236	171	1,341	1,142	-27	-15
HONG KONG	8,610	10,915	62,468	64,080	+27	+3
JAPAN	14,760	17,075	35,024	43,984	+16	+26
OTHER COUNTRIES	5,176	3,784	27,012	26,702	-27	-1
WORLD TOTAL	51,822	49,057	257,764	246,116	-5	-5
AVOCADOS, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	314	185	2,071	1,768	-41	-15
TOTAL EC-TEN	931	272	7,895	2,008	-71	-75
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	73	---	---	-100
DENMARK	28	---	45	20	-100	-56
FRANCE	737	249	5,459	1,423	-66	-74
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	97	1	---	-99
IRELAND	---	---	16	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	13	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	123	---	872	215	-100	-75
UNITED KINGDOM	43	24	1,319	349	-46	-74
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	170	14	775	130	-92	-83
OTHER	---	---	99	29	---	-71
TOTAL EUROPE	1,102	286	8,769	2,167	-74	-75
LATIN AMERICA	353	138	1,428	916	-61	-36
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	---	41	36	-89	-13
HONG KONG	2	---	13	---	-100	-100
JAPAN	112	91	577	427	-19	-26
OTHER COUNTRIES	1	---	35	10	-13	-71
WORLD TOTAL	1,886	702	12,933	5,323	-63	-59
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	3,906	4,027	43,934	37,899	+3	-14
TOTAL EC-TEN	4,720	4,876	79,741	72,105	+3	-10
BELGIUM-LUX	130	128	956	1,843	-2	+93
DENMARK	17	---	17	---	-100	-100
FRANCE	2,188	3,256	38,412	36,771	+49	-4
GERMANY, FED. REP	335	321	3,900	4,323	-4	+11
ITALY	---	---	731	240	---	-67
NETHERLANDS	1,741	981	32,517	25,886	-44	-20
UNITED KINGDOM	310	190	3,209	3,042	-39	-5
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	31	134	---	+337
NORWAY	---	---	98	58	---	-40
SWEDEN	164	91	1,006	753	-44	-25
OTHER	28	181	300	903	+549	+201
TOTAL EUROPE	4,912	5,149	81,175	73,954	+5	-9
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	1,356	31	---	-98
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7	10	130	82	+52	-37
HONG KONG	52	52	315	393	-1	+25
JAPAN	22,141	15,640	126,228	120,488	-29	-5
OTHER COUNTRIES	157	99	1,606	1,238	-37	-23
WORLD TOTAL	31,175	24,976	254,744	234,084	-20	-8
LEMONS, FRESH (AUG 1)						
CANADA	1,467	1,107	11,711	11,635	-25	-1
TOTAL EC-TEN	4,285	268	27,658	12,717	-94	-54
BELGIUM-LUX	1,112	84	8,842	3,024	-92	-66
DENMARK	51	---	525	88	-100	-83
FRANCE	1,299	86	10,088	3,387	-93	-66
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,167	---	1,377	2,729	-100	+98
NETHERLANDS	337	86	4,615	3,275	-74	-29
UNITED KINGDOM	320	12	2,211	214	-96	-90
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	91	96	---	+5
SWEDEN	369	17	3,286	2,055	-95	-37
OTHER	---	---	2,551	22	---	-99

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON-MAY 1981	SEASON-MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
TOTAL EUROPE	4,654	286	33,587	14,890	-94	-56
LATIN AMERICA	31	13	784	381	-58	-51
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	7	54	63	+281	+16
HONG KONG	553	444	3,782	3,634	-20	-4
JAPAN	9,438	8,227	94,287	87,543	-13	-7
OTHER COUNTRIES	12	75	1,842	1,276	+519	-31
WORLD TOTAL	16,157	10,158	146,048	119,423	-37	-18
PRUNES, DRIED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	227	168	2,510	2,327	-26	-7
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,404	1,701	22,896	21,918	-29	-4
BELGIUM-LUX	140	54	1,310	862	-61	-34
DENMARK	125	182	1,873	1,763	+46	-6
FRANCE	812	80	5,586	4,402	-90	-21
GERMANY, FED. REP.	334	692	4,444	4,893	+107	+10
GREECE	---	5	5	77	***	***
IRELAND	---	17	118	91	***	-23
ITALY	856	383	7,747	6,591	-55	-15
NETHERLANDS	57	83	841	898	+46	+7
UNITED KINGDOM	78	204	971	2,341	+161	+141
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	26	55	2,164	1,748	+113	-19
NORWAY	68	198	1,730	1,311	+193	-24
SWEDEN	129	140	2,407	1,752	+9	-27
OTHER	76	195	1,784	2,423	+157	+36
TOTAL EUROPE	2,702	2,290	30,981	29,153	-15	-6
LATIN AMERICA	275	191	2,125	3,225	-31	+52
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	[illegible]	9	353	472	+2	+34
HONG KONG	---	41	167	132	***	-21
JAPAN	685	604	4,289	4,779	-12	+11
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,271	469	3,102	2,600	-63	-16
WORLD TOTAL	5,169	3,772	43,526	42,687	-27	-2
RAISINS (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	961	638	6,302	5,531	-34	-12
TOTAL EC-TEN	868	549	13,703	8,599	-37	-37
BELGIUM-LUX	60	36	749	782	-40	+4
DENMARK	139	73	1,735	1,157	-47	-33
FRANCE	53	---	1,152	716	-100	-38
GERMANY, FED. REP.	323	194	5,249	2,918	-40	-44
ITALY	17	---	18	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	98	91	1,310	1,239	-7	-5
UNITED KINGDOM	178	156	3,490	1,787	-13	-49
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	45	---	1,467	1,432	-100	-2
NORWAY	105	39	1,498	1,188	-63	-21
SWEDEN	235	140	2,939	3,297	-40	+12
OTHER	30	110	900	697	+264	-22
TOTAL EUROPE	1,282	838	20,507	15,214	-35	-26
LATIN AMERICA	155	103	1,967	1,931	-34	-2
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	78	40	521	431	-49	-17
HONG KONG	28	77	696	570	+172	-18
JAPAN	1,403	2,371	14,563	13,133	+69	-10
OTHER COUNTRIES	666	732	5,540	7,253	+10	+31
WORLD TOTAL	4,574	4,797	50,095	44,064	+5	-12

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON-MAY 1981	SEASON-MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ALMONDS, SHELLED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	78	283	2,142	2,601	+261	+21
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,880	1,746	39,184	36,957	-7	-6
BELGIUM-LUX	2	55	1,160	627	***	-46
DENMARK	105	110	1,631	1,548	+4	-5
FRANCE	338	271	5,798	5,188	-20	-11
GERMANY, FED. REP.	1,115	957	25,140	22,823	-14	-9
IRELAND	---	5	---	20	***	***
ITALY	---	---	960	426	---	-56
NETHERLANDS	82	187	1,863	2,162	+127	+16
UNITED KINGDOM	236	161	2,633	4,162	-32	+58
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	20	46	289	400	+134	+38
NORWAY	28	17	1,338	1,912	-42	+43
SWEDEN	215	77	2,977	2,785	-64	-6
OTHER	48	293	3,100	2,141	+507	-31
TOTAL EUROPE	2,191	2,178	46,888	44,194	-1	-6
LATIN AMERICA	47	47	1,169	1,241	---	+6
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	5	35	44	+79	+27
HONG KONG	2	7	69	66	+292	-4
JAPAN	237	889	6,836	7,581	+275	+11
OTHER COUNTRIES	262	1,011	11,709	12,357	+286	+6
WORLD TOTAL	2,820	4,420	68,848	68,084	+57	-1
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY)						
CANADA	---	3	355	539	***	+52
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	341	357	---	+5
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	---	30	---	***
DENMARK	---	---	---	10	---	***
FRANCE	---	---	162	77	---	-53
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	158	141	---	-10
ITALY	---	---	---	19	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	30	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	21	50	---	+136
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	22	31	---	+42
SWEDEN	---	---	---	19	---	***
OTHER	---	---	---	38	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	362	444	---	+23
LATIN AMERICA	14	6	213	125	-55	-41
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	9	6	---	-36
HONG KONG	---	2	[illegible]	6	***	-31
JAPAN	3	---	82	22	-100	-73
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	254	304	3,390	***	***
WORLD TOTAL	17	266	1,333	4,533	***	+240
ALMONDS, PREP.OR PRES JULY 1						
CANADA	35	98	864	981	+176	+14
TOTAL EC-TEN	597	1,181	10,794	10,266	+98	-5
BELGIUM-LUX	2	9	160	170	+318	+6
DENMARK	---	1	52	21	***	-59
FRANCE	61	209	1,709	2,257	+245	+32
GERMANY, FED. REP.	229	720	5,731	4,849	+214	-15
GREECE	---	---	2	---	---	-100
ITALY	1	---	11	17	-100	+55
NETHERLANDS	62	66	841	843	+6	---
UNITED KINGDOM	242	176	2,289	2,108	-27	-8
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	10	6	143	121	-42	-16
NORWAY	14	41	220	221	+203	---
SWEDEN	11	15	117	227	+36	+94
OTHER	79	122	860	875	+55	+2
TOTAL EUROPE	710	1,365	12,134	11,708	+92	-4
LATIN AMERICA	11	13	107	118	+21	+10
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	[illegible]	18	10	+106	-46
HONG KONG	1	24	51	165	***	+226
JAPAN	199	251	1,908	2,164	+26	+13
OTHER COUNTRIES	73	114	857	1,309	+55	+53
WORLD TOTAL	1,030	1,865	15,938	16,455	+81	+3
WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED (AUG1)						
CANADA	18	---	987	1,296	-100	+31
TOTAL EC-TEN	132	147	24,256	31,376	+11	+29
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	564	565	---	---
DENMARK	---	---	444	518	---	+17
FRANCE	54	38	1,377	5,588	-31	+306
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	73	13,471	15,725	***	+17
ITALY	---	---	6,149	4,932	---	-20
NETHERLANDS	78	36	1,901	3,254	-54	+71
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	351	795	---	+127
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	33	17	---	-49
NORWAY	---	---	360	367	---	+2

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981: MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981: BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
SWEDEN	---	---	382	419	---	+9
OTHER	18	111	12,993	12,396	+520	-5
TOTAL EUROPE	150	258	38,025	44,574	+72	+17
LATIN AMERICA	3	6	1,043	985	+134	-5
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	50	48	---	-3
HONG KONG	---	---	[illegible]	5	---	+16
OTHER COUNTRIES	93	39	1,247	2,105	-58	+69
WORLD TOTAL	264	303	41,356	49,014	+15	+19
WALNUTS, SHELLED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	14	7	270	399	-50	+48
TOTAL EC-TEN	20	28	1,741	1,209	+41	-31
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	2	5	***	+176
DENMARK	1	1	39	15	---	-61
FRANCE	---	---	24	135	---	+461
GERMANY, FED. REP	17	---	994	559	-100	-44
GREECE	---	---	93	12	---	-87
IRELAND	---	---	---	19	---	***
ITALY	---	---	335	[illegible]	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	1	5	145	258	+374	+78
UNITED KINGDOM	---	21	108	205	***	+91
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	12	---	***
NORWAY	---	[illegible]	21	31	***	+51
SWEDEN	---	---	33	52	---	+56
OTHER	23	---	735	733	-100	---
TOTAL EUROPE	43	32	2,530	2,038	-26	-19
LATIN AMERICA	7	1	362	402	-77	+11
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	24	17	***	-29
HONG KONG	---	15	[illegible]	16	***	+308
JAPAN	12	11	275	399	-8	+45
OTHER COUNTRIES	58	70	848	1,071	+21	+26
ORLD TOTAL	133	136	4,312	4,342	+2	+1

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981: MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981: BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	80	45	220	316	-44	+44
TOTAL EC-TEN	1	14	94	100	***	+7
BELGIUM-LUX	1	4	7	21	+256	+206
DENMARK	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	-3
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	-8
NETHERLANDS	---	10	56	57	***	+2
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	18	10	---	-46
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	14	3	---	-78
NORWAY	2	---	30	19	-100	-38
SWEDEN	2	---	11	14	-100	+18
OTHER	---	---	26	3	---	-89
TOTAL EUROPE	5	14	175	139	+206	-21
LATIN AMERICA	4	3	225	389	-24	+73
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	1	15	54	***	+258
HONG KONG	2	---	22	14	-100	-36
JAPAN	5	4	102	80	-24	-22
OTHER COUNTRIES	24	2	290	232	-90	-20
WORLD TOTAL	120	69	1,049	1,224	-43	+17
MIXTURES 2> FRUIT, PREP/PRES						
CANADA	1,438	1,396	17,567	15,942	-3	-9
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,427	338	9,226	6,200	-76	-33
BELGIUM-LUX	58	109	1,176	808	+87	-31
DENMARK	26	---	230	30	-100	-87
FRANCE	---	---	32	[illegible]	---	-92
GERMANY, FED. REP	840	51	5,803	2,841	-94	-51
GREECE	---	---	9	3	---	-71
ITALY	---	---	6	12	---	+104
NETHERLANDS	441	169	1,701	2,286	-62	+34
UNITED KINGDOM	62	10	268	218	-84	-19
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	28	9	943	521	-69	-45
NORWAY	70	59	1,578	991	-15	-37
SWEDEN	89	[illegible]	1,643	1,219	+10	-26
OTHER	319	41	2,879	1,781	-87	-38
TOTAL EUROPE	1,933	546	16,268	10,711	-72	-34
LATIN AMERICA	813	177	2,869	3,366	-78	+17
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	220	85	1,643	1,530	-62	-7
HONG KONG	58	169	2,328	2,273	+191	-2
JAPAN	103	367	3,849	3,666	+255	-5
OTHER COUNTRIES	535	452	7,210	6,654	-15	-8
WORLD TOTAL	5,100	3,191	51,735	44,142	-37	-15
PEACHES, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	1,570	1,735	20,176	15,358	+11	-24
TOTAL EC-TEN	781	253	11,075	3,259	-68	-71
BELGIUM-LUX	79	193	557	551	+144	-1
DENMARK	70	16	378	80	-77	-79
FRANCE	---	---	45	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	513	15	8,858	2,193	-97	-75
ITALY	---	---	7	12	---	+71
NETHERLANDS	113	28	848	314	-75	-63
UNITED KINGDOM	6	---	382	107	-100	-72
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	15	22	889	537	+47	-40
NORWAY	45	38	1,127	702	-15	-38
SWEDEN	46	77	1,385	1,007	+68	-27
OTHER	22	34	483	465	+59	-4
TOTAL EUROPE	909	425	14,959	5,970	-53	-60
LATIN AMERICA	1,724	170	8,963	5,617	-90	-37
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	43	18	360	407	-58	+13
HONG KONG	98	95	600	576	-3	-4
JAPAN	384	2,639	10,662	9,725	+587	-9
OTHER COUNTRIES	199	246	3,040	2,238	+23	-26
WORLD TOTAL	4,927	5,328	58,760	39,892	+8	-32

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	78	77	671	563	-2	-16
TOTAL EC-TEN	20	11	181	266	-43	+47
BELGIUM-LUX	8	1	37	100	-82	+172
DENMARK	11	4	20	36	-64	+83
FRANCE	---	---	5	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	15	12	---	-19
GREECE	---	---	---	2	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	4	69	91	***	+32
UNITED KINGDOM	[illegible]	2	36	25	+82	-31
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	30	37	---	+24
NORWAY	6	---	160	73	-100	-55
SWEDEN	---	15	139	290	***	+108
OTHER	---	9	68	63	***	-6
TOTAL EUROPE	26	36	578	729	+37	+26
LATIN AMERICA	71	20	453	265	-72	-42
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	5	152	127	+31	-16
HONG KONG	[illegible]	3	12	21	+161	+79
JAPAN	1	5	71	85	+267	+19
OTHER COUNTRIES	67	109	662	1,072	+63	+62
WORLD TOTAL	248	254	2,599	2,862	+2	+10
PINEAPPLE, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	124	551	5,058	7,676	+344	+52
TOTAL EC-TEN	114	255	2,245	2,445	+124	+9
BELGIUM-LUX	---	28	287	175	***	-39
DENMARK	---	---	3	21	---	+674
FRANCE	14	14	373	85	---	-77
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	42	808	1,062	+200	+31
ITALY	---	7	12	36	***	+203
NETHERLANDS	85	163	731	1,028	+91	+41
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	31	38	---	+22
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	4	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	8	128	---	***
SWEDEN	1	---	21	223	-100	+962
OTHER	---	---	212	302	---	+42
TOTAL EUROPE	115	255	2,490	3,098	+122	+24
LATIN AMERICA	---	19	158	124	***	-21
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	41	63	413	450	+52	+9
HONG KONG	---	---	14	14	***	+3
JAPAN	32	22	448	545	-32	+22
OTHER COUNTRIES	36	55	832	656	+53	-21
WORLD TOTAL	348	965	9,412	12,565	+177	+34
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND.						
CANADA	34	50	749	371	+45	-51
TOTAL EC-TEN	77	1	5,486	85	-99	-98
BELGIUM-LUX	9	---	948	---	-100	-100
DENMARK	---	---	1	---	---	-53
FRANCE	---	---	65	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	51	---	3,780	1	-100	-100
GREECE	---	1	1	4	***	+726
NETHERLANDS	1	---	583	33	-100	-94
UNITED KINGDOM	16	---	107	47	-100	-57
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	2	---	---	-100
NORWAY	7	---	13	10	-100	-22
SWEDEN	---	1	5	5	***	+3
OTHER	1	---	72	13	-100	-82
TOTAL EUROPE	85	2	5,578	114	-98	-98
LATIN AMERICA	40	50	207	378	+26	+83
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	6	61	81	+326	+32
HONG KONG	[illegible]	[illegible]	93	37	+48	-61
JAPAN	38	34	723	927	-11	+28
OTHER COUNTRIES	53	13	388	151	-75	-61
WORLD TOTAL	253	158	7,800	2,059	-38	-74

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	15	5	328	241	-68	-26
TOTAL EC-TEN	16	23	146	119	+41	-19
BELGIUM-LUX	13	---	84	17	-100	-80
DENMARK	2	---	6	8	-100	+37
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	7	9	---	+26
GREECE	---	19	21	73	***	+251
ITALY	---	3	12	6	***	-50
NETHERLANDS	1	1	8	5	-8	-31
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	8	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	58	28	---	-51
SWEDEN	---	3	60	37	***	-38
OTHER	1	---	5	18	-100	+271
TOTAL EUROPE	17	26	269	202	+57	-25
LATIN AMERICA	43	27	640	227	-38	-64
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	4	[illegible]	112	69	+96	-39
HONG KONG	5	25	200	293	+370	+47
JAPAN	2	2	37	24	-6	-35
OTHER COUNTRIES	31	35	869	717	+13	-17
WORLD TOTAL	116	127	2,455	1,774	+9	-28
ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1).						
CANADA	8	[illegible]	36	1	-83	-96
TOTAL EC-TEN	86	2	113	9	-97	-92
BELGIUM-LUX	2	---	2	---	-100	-100
DENMARK	---	[illegible]	---	2	***	***
GREECE	14	---	14	---	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	70	---	97	6	-100	-94
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	14	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	---	14	---	***
SWEDEN	---	---	22	---	---	-100
OTHER	63	14	71	16	-78	-78
TOTAL EUROPE	148	16	221	38	-89	-83
LATIN AMERICA	2	3	4	5	+13	+27
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	33	[illegible]	139	5	-94	-96
HONG KONG	2	1	2	2	-32	---
JAPAN	---	---	66	---	---	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES	30	36	89	140	+22	+57
WORLD TOTAL	223	60	558	192	-73	-66
CORN, CANNED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	40	143	917	879	+260	-4
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,014	2,008	18,439	18,779	---	+2
BELGIUM-LUX	28	26	293	433	-5	+48
DENMARK	45	17	260	383	-62	+47
FRANCE	794	844	8,868	7,533	+6	-15
GERMANY, FED. REP	434	768	4,781	7,391	+77	+55
GREECE	1	3	91	36	+177	-60
IRELAND	---	---	132	47	---	-65
ITALY	---	14	36	35	***	-2
NETHERLANDS	15	14	440	120	-6	-73
UNITED KINGDOM	697	321	3,539	2,802	-54	-21
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	26	7	---	-73
NORWAY	28	15	166	129	-45	-22
SWEDEN	228	206	1,260	2,041	-10	+62
OTHER	674	1,273	3,029	4,813	+89	+59
TOTAL EUROPE	2,944	3,502	22,920	25,769	+19	+12
LATIN AMERICA	348	295	2,618	1,774	-15	-32
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	11	36	481	514	+219	+7
HONG KONG	178	113	815	1,866	-36	+129
JAPAN	2,089	824	20,420	28,338	-61	+39
OTHER COUNTRIES	429	658	4,091	6,322	+54	+55
WORLD TOTAL	6,039	5,571	52,263	65,461	-8	+25

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
TOMATOES,WHOLE,CND (JULY 1)						
CANADA	852	654	12,176	9,647	-23	-21
TOTAL EC-TEN	6	---	34	72	-100	+111
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	18	49	---	+168
DENMARK	---	---	3	3	---	-1
FRANCE	---	---	[illegible]	---	---	-100
ITALY	[illegible]	---	8	19	-100	+147
NETHERLANDS	2	---	2	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	2	---	---	-100
NORWAY	5	---	5	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	---	---	2	2	---	-22
OTHER	2	---	7	2	-100	-69
TOTAL EUROPE	13	---	50	75	-100	+51
LATIN AMERICA	9	---	76	245	-100	+224
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	20	63	362	351	+218	-3
HONG KONG	3	3	81	70	+3	-14
JAPAN	---	---	329	87	---	-74
OTHER COUNTRIES	49	19	902	502	-61	-44
WORLD TOTAL	946	740	13,976	10,978	-22	-21
TOMATO PASTE [illegible] PULP, CANNED						
CANADA	1,079	242	9,714	6,496	-78	-33
TOTAL EC-TEN	21	---	71	67	-100	-6
BELGIUM-LUX	15	---	63	59	-100	-6
DENMARK	2	---	3	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	4	---	[illegible]	7	-100	+82
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	[illegible]	1	---	-21
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	---	1	---	***
OTHER	---	---	[illegible]	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	21	---	73	68	-100	-7
LATIN AMERICA	21	7	381	239	-68	-37
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	130	13	782	385	-90	-51
HONG KONG	25	50	261	112	+94	-57
JAPAN	17	---	1,482	166	-100	-89
OTHER COUNTRIES	59	32	738	715	-45	-3
WORLD TOTAL	1,352	343	13,431	8,182	-75	-39

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES						
ORANGE (NOV 1)						
CANADA	306,566	187,670	1,514,714	843,124	-39	-44
TOTAL EC-TEN	207,011	195,617	2,214,850	1,344,600	-6	-39
BELGIUM-LUX	14,926	4,500	30,601	10,974	-70	-64
DENMARK	---	---	600	---	---	-100
FRANCE	185,976	189,315	2,079,307	1,300,962	+2	-37
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,700	---	10,000	10,323	-100	+3
GREECE	---	844	345	1,275	***	+270
ITALY	---	958	---	2,757	***	***
NETHERLANDS	438	---	3,498	460	-100	-87
UNITED KINGDOM	2,971	---	90,499	17,849	-100	-80
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	1,050	300	---	-71
NORWAY	8,489	---	18,075	4,016	-100	-78
OTHER	41,140	28,944	107,899	130,761	-30	+21
TOTAL EUROPE	256,640	224,561	2,341,874	1,479,677	-12	-37
LATIN AMERICA	34,623	59,649	230,174	222,871	+72	-3
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	42,934	37,198	333,868	363,739	-13	+9
HONG KONG	7,680	11,499	59,297	133,826	+50	+126
JAPAN	8,606	4,002	113,736	103,297	-53	-9
OTHER COUNTRIES	242,119	412,903	1,299,570	1,382,796	+71	+6
WORLD TOTAL	899,168	937,482	5,893,233	4,529,330	+4	-23
GRAPEFRUIT (NOV 1)						
CANADA	243,989	132,174	1,110,098	698,084	-46	-37
TOTAL EC-TEN	127,383	99,086	650,429	541,998	-22	-17
BELGIUM-LUX	2,637	2,250	7,917	5,928	-15	-25
FRANCE	26,880	67,200	337,809	268,710	+150	-20
GERMANY, FED. REP	780	---	1,560	---	-100	-100
GREECE	---	774	516	774	***	+50
ITALY	95,604	28,862	287,811	265,324	-70	-8
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	200	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	1,482	---	14,816	1,062	-100	-93
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	925	600	---	-35
NORWAY	---	---	675	1,552	---	+130
SWEDEN	---	---	1,185	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	6,432	28,591	16,938	***	-41
TOTAL EUROPE	127,383	105,518	681,805	561,088	-17	-18
LATIN AMERICA	5,727	2,093	18,989	29,111	-63	+53
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	8,244	2,320	113,586	87,791	-72	-23
HONG KONG	2,922	8,722	22,504	51,574	+198	+129
JAPAN	22,372	29,236	123,029	163,509	+31	+33
OTHER COUNTRIES	67,123	62,152	203,080	271,938	-7	+34
WORLD TOTAL	477,760	342,215	2,273,091	1,863,095	-28	-18
PINEAPPLE (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	67,645	223,445	1,747,217	1,541,062	+230	-12
TOTAL EC-TEN	30,880	18,010	199,618	151,249	-42	-24
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	8,910	508	---	-94
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	6,193	---	---	-100
ITALY	26,356	17,254	163,039	141,897	-35	-13
NETHERLANDS	---	756	10,612	4,761	***	-55
UNITED KINGDOM	4,524	---	10,864	4,083	-100	-62
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	592	2,268	---	+283
NORWAY	---	---	4,075	1,120	---	-73
SWEDEN	2,116	---	21,739	15,498	-100	-29
OTHER	---	---	---	207	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	32,996	18,010	226,024	170,342	-45	-25
LATIN AMERICA	4,254	892	28,660	41,528	-79	+45
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	25,620	16,235	316,190	318,148	-37	+1
HONG KONG	---	---	---	598	---	***
JAPAN	---	704	5,398	4,988	***	-8
OTHER COUNTRIES	86,498	70,731	639,909	661,216	-18	+3
WORLD TOTAL	217,013	330,017	2,963,398	2,737,882	+52	-8

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
CONCENTRATED JUICES						
ORANGE, HOT-PACK (NOV 1)						
CANADA	63,334	76,769	854,823	393,243	+21	-54
TOTAL EC-TEN	235,082	492,577	1,380,028	1,544,174	+110	+12
BELGIUM-LUX	13,891	14,248	67,647	80,580	+3	+19
DENMARK	21,503	12,540	41,783	35,370	-42	-15
FRANCE	1,440	---	17,640	43,452	-100	+146
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	90,213	573,630	398,537	***	-31
IRELAND	1,390	65,473	89,266	327,316	***	+267
NETHERLANDS	52,875	212,274	143,964	337,550	+301	+134
UNITED KINGDOM	143,983	97,829	446,098	321,369	-32	-28
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	20,808	---	***
NORWAY	---	19,800	20,558	58,648	***	+185
SWEDEN	---	---	112,087	169,129	---	+51
OTHER	108,628	21,450	384,598	290,928	-80	-24
TOTAL EUROPE	343,710	533,827	1,897,271	2,083,687	+55	+10
LATIN AMERICA	14,400	15,488	56,626	38,443	+8	-32
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	9,925	1,263	177,080	241,110	-87	+36
HONG KONG	52,610	42,184	147,894	92,384	-20	-38
JAPAN	55,388	27,638	87,725	96,685	-50	+10
OTHER COUNTRIES	283,517	335,821	1,138,635	1,314,520	+18	+15
WORLD TOTAL	822,884	1,032,990	4,360,054	4,260,072	+26	-2
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE,CONC NOV 1						
CANADA	179,128	40,416	499,673	316,686	-77	-37
TOTAL EC-TEN	29,994	65,250	102,011	390,155	+211	+282
BELGIUM-LUX	3,744	---	8,424	282,513	-100	***
DENMARK	---	28,800	39,400	28,800	***	-27
FRANCE	---	19,200	---	19,200	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	2,137	11,005	---	+415
ITALY	---	---	---	2,832	---	***
NETHERLANDS	17,250	17,250	44,250	34,500	---	-22
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	7,800	11,305	---	+45
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	---	5,265	---	***
OTHER	156,749	22,308	335,202	194,767	-86	-42
TOTAL EUROPE	177,743	87,558	437,213	590,187	-51	+35
LATIN AMERICA	---	236	8,606	23,688	***	+175
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2,486	---	44,437	98,346	-100	+121
JAPAN	---	---	---	5,763	---	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	19,500	45,382	36,001	100,615	+133	+179
WORLD TOTAL	378,857	173,592	1,025,930	1,135,285	-54	+11
PINEAPPLE JUICE CONC JUNE 1						
CANADA	26,770	---	59,072	7,345	-100	-88
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	35,640	285,656	208,118	***	-27
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	35,640	21,276	---	-40
FRANCE	---	---	71,816	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	71,280	51,192	---	-28
GREECE	---	---	---	9,790	---	***
ITALY	---	---	---	67,500	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	35,640	106,920	53,460	***	-50
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	---	4,900	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	35,640	285,656	208,118	***	-27
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	67,687	88,582	---	+31
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	31,029	15,675	186,754	104,944	-49	-44
HONG KONG	---	---	---	10,625	---	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	61,150	79,783	490,649	678,571	+30	+38
WORLD TOTAL	118,949	131,098	1,089,818	1,098,185	+10	+1

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
ORANGE FROZEN (NOV 1)						
CANADA	2,488,932	2,589,113	20,744,129	18,960,703	+4	-9
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,662,654	1,487,693	10,529,920	9,744,953	-44	-7
BELGIUM-LUX	212,902	147,442	626,383	1,545,039	-31	+147
DENMARK	103,854	---	495,508	---	-100	-100
FRANCE	223,056	278,164	1,159,861	1,094,875	+25	-6
GERMANY, FED. REP.	749,380	324,434	2,733,003	2,394,043	-57	-12
GREECE	---	30,587	---	32,352	***	***
IRELAND	---	60,472	---	104,152	***	***
NETHERLANDS	1,055,570	497,993	4,273,446	3,729,322	-53	-13
UNITED KINGDOM	317,892	148,601	1,241,719	845,170	-53	-32
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	82,658	24,480	183,870	48,960	-70	-73
NORWAY	195,290	84,560	1,031,344	995,752	-57	-3
SWEDEN	492,796	141,797	2,274,380	1,329,627	-71	-42
OTHER	158,954	134,517	1,037,173	1,112,425	-15	+7
TOTAL EUROPE	3,592,352	1,873,047	15,056,687	13,231,717	-48	-12
LATIN AMERICA	98,326	110,448	587,001	622,963	+12	+6
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	186,687	83,694	1,417,117	783,421	-55	-45
HONG KONG	42,984	30,239	271,088	266,559	-30	-2
JAPAN	54,787	106,252	307,334	270,944	+94	-12
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,276,610	1,385,616	5,106,137	5,739,199	+9	+12
WORLD TOTAL	7,740,678	6,178,409	43,489,493	39,875,506	-20	-8
GRAPEFRUIT, FROZEN (NOV 1)						
CANADA	340,994	299,163	2,769,935	2,384,562	-12	-14
TOTAL EC-TEN	507,967	311,845	2,179,060	3,179,863	-39	+46
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	---	108,836	---	***
FRANCE	5,400	6,750	30,260	47,026	+25	+55
GERMANY, FED. REP.	143,045	133,233	888,882	892,042	-7	---
NETHERLANDS	296,326	109,583	476,245	1,836,767	-63	+286
UNITED KINGDOM	63,196	62,279	783,673	295,192	-1	-62
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	23,680	95,449	118,400	***	+24
NORWAY	23,680	---	71,054	71,040	-100	---
SWEDEN	24,725	---	51,175	2,871	-100	-94
OTHER	5,566	4,215	176,215	170,730	-24	-3
TOTAL EUROPE	561,938	339,740	2,572,953	3,542,904	-40	+38
LATIN AMERICA	---	21,505	42,477	74,874	***	+76
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	13,522	3,805	76,685	42,065	-72	-45
HONG KONG	2,800	7,481	12,833	14,638	+167	+14
JAPAN	1,229,793	342,069	4,407,374	3,362,715	-72	-24
OTHER COUNTRIES	3,296	22,713	89,180	138,203	+589	+55
WORLD TOTAL	2,152,343	1,036,476	9,971,437	9,559,961	-52	-4

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	---	---	32	21	-100	-34
TOTAL EC-TEN	78	131	503	621	+68	+24
BELGIUM-LUX	---	1	2	3	***	+19
DENMARK	---	13	26	39	***	+49
FRANCE	7	10	54	95	+40	+75
GERMANY, FED. REP	13	77	125	220	+513	+76
GREECE	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
IRELAND	10	1	13	12	-88	-7
ITALY	---	---	---	5	-100	***
NETHERLANDS	35	28	223	202	-21	-10
UNITED KINGDOM	13	1	58	46	-89	-20
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	1	1	---	+5
SWEDEN	---	---	3	2	-100	-24
OTHER	41	4	416	273	-91	-34
TOTAL EUROPE	120	135	922	897	+13	-3
LATIN AMERICA	36	7	83	62	-80	-25
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	---	4	---	-100	-96
HONG KONG	24	---	64	94	-100	+45
JAPAN	51	34	263	1,242	-34	+372
OTHER COUNTRIES	60	30	177	122	-51	-31
WORLD TOTAL	292	206	1,545	2,438	-29	+58
LEMON OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	1	4	8	29	+637	+287
TOTAL EC-TEN	9	59	106	199	+580	+87
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	3	15	---	+365
DENMARK	---	---	---	---	---	+233
FRANCE	3	1	16	38	-55	+138
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	7	13	15	***	+22
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	+120
IRELAND	---	14	12	39	***	+225
ITALY	---	---	---	---	---	***
NETHERLANDS	2	2	5	17	-15	+265
UNITED KINGDOM	3	35	58	74	***	+28
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	---	---	***	***
OTHER	1	---	8	10	-91	+35
TOTAL EUROPE	9	59	114	209	+542	+83
LATIN AMERICA	1	---	43	2	-75	-96
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	13	1	14	***	***
HONG KONG	---	---	2	---	***	-91
JAPAN	2	10	137	41	+325	-70
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	3	20	30	+627	+50
WORLD TOTAL	14	90	325	326	+557	---
HOPS (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	---	41	2,067	2,059	***	---
TOTAL EC-TEN	19	92	2,009	2,739	+386	+36
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	394	---	---	-100
DENMARK	---	---	---	18	---	***
FRANCE	19	---	19	---	-100	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	86	1,432	2,332	***	+63
IRELAND	---	5	113	42	***	-62
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	205	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	52	141	---	+171
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	88	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	---	257	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	19	92	2,354	2,739	+386	+16
LATIN AMERICA	177	446	1,295	2,064	+153	+59
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	10	1	60	9	-94	-85
JAPAN	---	30	505	561	***	+11
OTHER COUNTRIES	7	9	1,619	1,511	+39	-7
WORLD TOTAL	212	619	7,900	8,942	+192	+13

SELECTED HORITCULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
HOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	---	---	---	17	---	***
TOTAL EC-TEN	58	55	554	401	-5	-28
BELGIUM-LUX	---	2	56	36	***	-36
DENMARK	---	---	---	1	---	+161
FRANCE	---	---	---	10	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	53	---	265	85	-100	-68
GREECE	---	---	---	1	---	***
IRELAND	---	6	61	74	***	+23
NETHERLANDS	5	40	137	137	+781	---
UNITED KINGDOM	---	7	36	57	***	+60
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	1	1	---	+66
OTHER	5	---	96	30	-100	-68
TOTAL EUROPE	63	55	651	433	-13	-34
LATIN AMERICA	70	80	1,447	1,361	+14	-6
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	20	---	46	14	-100	-69
HONG KONG	---	---	5	---	---	-100
JAPAN	---	---	---	7	-100	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	15	7	214	358	-54	+67
WORLD TOTAL	169	142	2,363	2,191	-16	-7
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA	7,455	6,585	39,661	37,646	-12	-5
TOTAL EC-TEN	72	469	245	1,318	+549	+439
FRANCE	---	142	---	196	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	58	97	111	***	+14
GREECE	---	---	---	31	---	***
NETHERLANDS	34	144	56	270	+323	+383
UNITED KINGDOM	38	124	91	710	+227	+677
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	94	---	94	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	522	---	676	---	-100	-100
OTHER	49	---	49	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	738	469	1,064	1,318	-37	+24
LATIN AMERICA	61	17	4,581	7,134	-72	+56
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	346	176	2,074	1,537	-49	-26
HONG KONG	---	---	1,994	729	---	-63
JAPAN	451	8	27,817	78,377	-98	+182
OTHER COUNTRIES	50	42	6,415	2,694	-16	-58
WORLD TOTAL	9,101	7,296	83,606	129,435	-20	+55
FRENCH FRIES, FROZ (OCT 1)						
CANADA	---	---	154	35	---	-78
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	403	13	632	***	***
BELGIUM-LUX	---	3	---	3	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	13	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	32	---	32	***	***
UNITED KINGDOM	---	369	---	598	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	12	14	---	+12
SWEDEN	---	8	51	15	***	-71
OTHER	---	---	7	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	---	411	83	661	***	+692
LATIN AMERICA	9	76	689	829	+793	+20
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	149	114	1,383	1,190	-24	-14
HONG KONG	346	226	1,813	1,791	-35	-1
JAPAN	2,124	3,187	18,534	22,203	+50	+20
OTHER COUNTRIES	181	394	1,870	2,028	+118	+8
WORLD TOTAL	2,809	4,408	24,527	28,736	+57	+17
POTATOES, FRESH OCT 1						
CANADA	17,144	14,284	35,337	39,287	-17	+11
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	12	24	---	+106
GREECE	---	---	---	6	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	12	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	---	18	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	18	13	123	185	-28	+51
OTHER	---	---	4	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	18	13	139	209	-28	+50
LATIN AMERICA	1,371	821	4,702	9,127	-40	+94
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	212	257	2,366	2,131	+21	-10
HONG KONG	20	7	73	56	-64	-23
OTHER COUNTRIES	6	191	1,821	786	***	-57
WORLD TOTAL	18,771	15,573	44,438	51,596	-17	+16

SELECTED HORITCULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	30	53	216	351	+76	+63
TOTAL EC-TEN	28	21	281	197	-24	-30
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	13	1	---	-93
DENMARK	---	---	12	2	---	-87
FRANCE	5	---	15	7	-100	-53
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	14	163	52	+110	-68
IRELAND	---	---	---	1	---	***
ITALY	---	---	---	2	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	6	62	---	+973
UNITED KINGDOM	17	8	73	71	-53	-4
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	1	11	4	***	-64
NORWAY	3	---	4	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	18	---	41	8	-100	-80
OTHER	---	17	48	42	***	-13
TOTAL EUROPE	48	39	386	251	-20	-35
LATIN AMERICA	42	5	88	275	-89	+211
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	14	19	52	111	+35	+115
JAPAN	15	---	109	24	-100	-78
OTHER COUNTRIES	92	5	290	118	-94	-59
WORLD TOTAL	241	121	1,141	1,130	-50	-1
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	241	146	970	990	-39	+2
TOTAL EC-TEN	394	300	2,736	2,088	-24	-24
BELGIUM-LUX	20	13	142	37	-36	-74
DENMARK	---	4	74	33	***	-55
FRANCE	32	25	117	52	-22	-56
GERMANY, FED. REP	121	83	812	595	-31	-27
GREECE	5	---	20	5	-100	-75
IRELAND	26	---	131	56	-100	-58
ITALY	---	15	19	49	***	+158
NETHERLANDS	22	18	256	169	-14	-34
UNITED KINGDOM	168	142	1,165	1,093	-16	-6
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	9	51	37	***	-29
NORWAY	26	---	118	128	-100	+9
SWEDEN	59	32	312	205	-45	-34
OTHER	111	10	565	392	-91	-31
TOTAL EUROPE	589	352	3,782	2,850	-40	-25
LATIN AMERICA	14	4	75	73	-69	-3
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7	11	27	18	+58	-33
HONG KONG	---	---	2	---	---	-95
JAPAN	226	37	1,178	558	-84	-53
OTHER COUNTRIES	121	170	705	601	+41	-15
WORLD TOTAL	1,198	720	6,740	5,090	-40	-24
WINES, FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN	GALLONS					
CANADA	423,652	592,434	2,222,053	2,108,988	+40	-5
TOTAL EC-TEN	259,183	204,181	892,251	672,806	-21	-25
BELGIUM-LUX	24,226	32,831	145,674	41,240	+36	-72
DENMARK	12,759	19,396	31,213	66,913	+52	+114
FRANCE	18,452	2,768	31,024	14,065	-85	-55
GERMANY, FED. REP	29,947	40,847	158,882	86,472	+36	-46
GREECE	---	---	320	---	---	-100
IRELAND	41,504	3,099	56,128	5,818	-93	-90
ITALY	1,545	---	1,666	1,651	-100	-1
NETHERLANDS	594	3,041	45,351	23,025	+412	-49
UNITED KINGDOM	130,156	102,199	421,993	433,622	-21	+3
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	1,696	2,273	2,171	***	-4
NORWAY	---	1,664	---	2,714	***	***
SWEDEN	9,106	2,219	31,382	7,895	-76	-75
OTHER	11,262	4,778	40,115	79,707	-58	+99
TOTAL EUROPE	279,551	214,538	966,021	765,293	-23	-21
LATIN AMERICA	84,742	48,708	239,447	249,345	-43	+4
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	71,343	68,523	375,108	353,228	-4	-6
HONG KONG	8,018	6,411	36,781	31,732	-20	-14
JAPAN	18,877	37,819	110,199	138,915	+100	+26
OTHER COUNTRIES	18,383	39,371	109,004	128,984	+114	+18
WORLD TOTAL	904,566	1,007,804	4,058,613	3,776,485	+11	-7

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON- MAY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	SEASON- MAY 1981	SEASON- MAY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 MAY	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-MAY
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (OCT 1)						
CANADA	22	41	981	431	+86	-56
TOTAL EC-TEN	182	202	2,566	2,087	+11	-19
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	145	---	---	-100
DENMARK	18	---	64	36	-100	-43
FRANCE	---	109	533	363	***	-32
GERMANY, FED. REP	35	57	285	468	+63	+64
GREECE	---	---	124	1	---	-99
IRELAND	---	18	---	146	***	***
ITALY	---	---	159	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	38	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	128	18	1,256	1,033	-86	-18
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	18	127	317	807	+622	+155
SWEDEN	88	162	1,340	1,106	+85	-17
OTHER	59	134	462	785	+126	+70
TOTAL EUROPE	346	625	4,684	4,784	+81	+2
LATIN AMERICA	102	20	833	445	-80	-47
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	9	3	38	55	-64	+43
HONG KONG	7	6	28	42	-11	+50
JAPAN	2,119	3,023	12,976	14,160	+43	+9
OTHER COUNTRIES	141	99	531	999	-29	+88
WORLD TOTAL	2,744	3,817	20,070	20,916	+39	+4
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES (OCT 1)						
CANADA	41	174	1,792	1,566	+327	-13
TOTAL EC-TEN	9	19	188	32	+119	-83
DENMARK	2	---	6	---	-100	-96
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	89	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	4	19	85	20	+342	-76
UNITED KINGDOM	2	---	8	12	-100	+50
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	18	---	74	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	19	---	63	3	-100	-96
OTHER	---	113	---	116	***	***
TOTAL EUROPE	46	132	324	151	+190	-54
LATIN AMERICA	54	---	175	353	-100	+102
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7	1	40	10	-91	-76
HONG KONG	---	---	---	---	---	-100
JAPAN	29	27	166	142	-6	-14
OTHER COUNTRIES	58	17	212	201	-70	-5
WORLD TOTAL	235	351	2,711	2,424	+49	-11

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1982-360-929:FAS-686

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

U.S.MAIL

AGR 101
FIRST CLASS

If you no longer need this publication, check here ________ and return this sheet and/or envelope in which it was mailed and your name will be dropped from mailing list.

If your address should be changed ________ PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 5918 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250